

"DAMAGED GOODS" SEEN BY LARGE AUDIENCES

Important Lesson is Frankly but Powerfully Taught by the Great Drama.

A noted professor of rhetoric, on being asked whether an infinitive should ever be split and being reminded at the same time that grammarians are equally divided regarding a rule, therefore, declared that he opposed the splitting of an infinitive if for no other reason than that of having a definite opinion on the matter.

It is for a like reason that the Telegram, while recognizing that public opinion is divided in the case, hereby places its stamp of approval upon Eugene Briaux's wonderful sociological drama, "Damaged Goods," which was presented to large audiences Saturday afternoon and night at the Robinson Grand theater by the Richard Bennett co-workers. One qualification, however, is made to this opinion, namely, that the presentation of the play should be in capable hands as it was in this city.

Sadly Neglected Lesson.

While dealing with a delicate subject, this drama teaches an important lesson that hitherto has been sadly neglected. It drives home, none too powerfully, the plain truth about one of the greatest evils that invests social life—the great red plague. As the advance notices stated, it is a startling purport play, but it is well that some purpose of the kind should have been evolved. It educates where education is badly needed.

Briefly stated the story concerns a young man who is about to be married. He goes to his physician for an examination and learns that he is afflicted with a terrible blood taint. He is warned that marriage would be a crime but the young egoist insists upon the ceremony, not only because he loves the girl, but because he needs her dowry. In the second act, the happy home of the young man is revealed to the audience. Dupont is jubilant over the arrival of a daughter. Almost immediately, however, the pall of the

great red plague settles down upon them. The baby has been visited with the stain of the father. In a scene of pitiful tragedy the young man realizes the enormity of his crime against his innocent wife and helpless child. In the third act hope is held out for the future, not only for the persons of his play, but for humanity as a whole.

An excellent company presented the play here, in fact, as good a company of actors as any that has been seen at the Robinson Grand in first class attraction. Robert Vaughn portrays the character of the doctor, ably and powerfully, John Birmingham is good as George Dupont, the young husband; Ella Cameron as the young wife's mother succeeds admirably in bringing out dramatic climaxes while Annie Ashley as an old woman and Desires Stempel as a young girl of the streets gives artistic characterizations. The efforts of all were generally appreciated.

Unstable Objection.

The question has been raised that this is the kind of play not intended for the ears of young folk, especially young girls. Were young men and young women taught the dangers that are set forth in this play as they should be taught in the privacy of their homes by their parents, the objection might be tenable, but it is a regrettable fact that generally they are not. The play pictures conditions with pitiless accuracy when the characters come in and say, one by one, "I did not know," but are told by the stern-faced doctor, "It is your business to know." Young folk old enough to comprehend the lesson, should see this play, provided, of course, that daughters accompany their mothers, fathers their sons and husbands their wives, in which case no harm can be done, despite the protests of the prudish. On the contrary, inestimable good would be wrought. One critic has truthfully stated that the "girl show" which sends forth youth palpitant with excitedly stimulated desires, is worse beyond all imagination than any play of this kind.

PRINCE OF WALES'S CAREER AT OXFORD

Shows Him Not to Be Bookish and He Will Never Be a British Solomon.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Prince of Wales's career at Oxford—his studies, his sports, his friendships—are described in a statement given out by Dr. T. H. Warren, president of Magdalen college, Oxford.

"Bookish the prince will never be," says Dr. Warren, "not a Beaulieu, still less a British Solomon. But the prince will not want for power of ready and forcible presentation, either in speech or writing. All the time at Oxford he was learning more and more of men, gauging character, watching the play, getting to know what Englishmen are like, both individually and in the mass."

The prince finished his second year at Magdalen and was to have returned for at least one more term had not the war cut short his course. He arrived at Oxford at eighteen years of age. Dr. Warren continues:

"He was well forward in the studies of the navy, but naturally somewhat newer to, and less directly prepared for university life and studies than the public school boy. In a very few weeks he began to find his feet and develop rapidly. From the first he took his own line, with equal modesty and firmness, determined that he would be really an 'equal among equals,' that he would seek and accept no tribute except on his merits, that he would take as habitual and assiduous trouble to avoid difference of preference as others take to cultivate it. His natural dignity and charm and the good sense and good feeling of his college companions, enabled him to go far in this resolve without mishap.

"He made a wide acquaintance. His rooms were more and more open to his friends and his friends's friends. He played football, tennis, golf, racquets; he motored; he ran with the college boats; he ran a great deal with the beagles; he shot at various country houses round Oxford; he rode for exercise and to hounds. In this last accomplishment he started at a disadvantage, but by real perseverance and pluck soon made up for it. He was with a punctual and diligent member in the ranks of the Officers' Training Corps. He drilled, he marched, and he went into camp life like any other private.

"As to his studies, his time was short; the career for which he was to prepare was a unique one. Strict educational economy had to be practiced. French, German and English, especially the command of literary ex-

pression in his own language, were necessary for him. History, political economy, political science, and constitutional law were desirable.

"For this last study he was singularly fortunate in having at hand one of the first living authorities in the late Sir William Anson. Sir William at once put the prince at his ease and there sprung up between them a friendship which grew and strengthened every term. Together, beginning with the British system, they went through the constitutions of the world, the prince reading and writing and taking notes, and Sir William talking and expounding.

"Side by side with this, the prince attended lectures on history, political economy and political science. He also had many special hours of instruction with the university teachers of French and German. He went for special tuition in history to the college tutors in that subject, and every week he wrote an English essay for the president. More and more as time went on he found that he preferred the Oxford system of private and individual instruction."

"Of the prince's work in English composition, which Dr. Warren himself supervised, his teacher says: 'His essays, which at first were conscientious reproductions and compilations, became more and more his own, both in thought and expression. In the end, though not yet twenty, and only at the age when many boys are just beginning Oxford, he acquired a considerable mastery. Gifted with a good verbal memory, a freshness of view, and decided independence of character, his essays, if not exactly literary, became more and more interesting and eloquent or striking, if only in their genuine sincerity and simple honesty.'

"Those who knew him well will agree that few undergraduates, taking things all around, get more, if so much, out of two years. Oxford might have given him a little more. The cumulative influence of her studies and her life might have deepened him still further, but he leaves her, if young, already able to be, what England expects, a force and factor in national life."

NOT THE SAME CRISS.

James William Criss, of Grasselli, known as "Bill" Criss, wishes it to be known that he is not the William Criss who was reported in the Telegram Saturday, November 21, to have been married to Lulu Eckard and against whom an indictment had been found for unlawfully living with the girl.

FORCASTS OF WEATHER ARE VERY HELPFUL

To Farmers, Who Are Told about Early and Late Frosts and the Like.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Several new lines of work for the benefit of the public, and especially of the farmers, according to the annual report of the weather bureau were inaugurated during the year. Others recently begun have been extended into portions of the country where the growing importance of agricultural pursuits have made them of increased value.

Frost Warnings.

A special service given to orchardists and raisers of tobacco, oranges, cranberries, and certain other crops has been rendered by means of frost warnings issued in spring and autumn. Close attention is paid by the forecasters to the needs of these crops at critical periods, and the growers are kept fully advised as to the dangers of frost and are warned of the necessity of resorting to measures of protection through artificial heating and smudging, or flooding the crops in the case of cranberries.

The establishment of a "Cattle Region Service," through which bulletins containing statements of weather conditions over the stock ranges of the Texas panhandle and adjacent regions are issued, constitutes a new feature of the bureau's work. This has been particularly effective as affecting the cattle industry of the great southwest, having proved a demand for its continuance throughout the entire year, instead of from April to October as at present.

Forest Fire Warnings.

Another opportunity for service has been found in the timbered regions of the west during the periods of unusual drought. This has been taken advantage of through the issue of special forecasts of hot dry winds, which are disseminated directly to the officials of the fire patrol of the forest service and other similar organizations, placing them on their guard at times of unusual danger of fire inception. A feature of considerable moment to scientists and students of meteorology was the daily issue of a weather map for the entire northern hemisphere, begun by the bureau last January. Unfortunately, the issue of this map was necessarily suspended at the outbreak of the present European war.

A special investigation of orchard conditions in western North Carolina, where systematic observations are being carried on in a number of orchards by the weather bureau in cooperation with the state experiment station, promises to give valuable results. These studies have in view the establishment of the influence of topography on local climate, the ultimate object being to differentiate the safe and unsafe locations for orchards in such regions.

Solar Studies.

Explorations of the upper air and studies of solar radiation were continued by the bureau during the year. No small light has been thrown upon obscure features of weather control through the information already obtained of conditions prevailing in the upper atmosphere, and continued investigations are expected to disclose additional valuable facts. Active field work of this character was transferred during the year from Mount Weather, Va., to Fort Omaha, Neb., where more favorable conditions for atmospheric exploration exist.

BLACK BEAR IS CAPTURED UP ON CHEAT

By a Morgantown Lunch Room and Oyster Parlor Man Instead of a Rabbit.

MORGANTOWN, Dec. 5.—H. Dorsey Stine is exhibiting at the Standard Plumbing Company shop a fine specimen of the black bear, which is attracting crowds of observers. Mr. Stine, proprietor of the Stine lunch room and oyster parlor on Wall street, tells an amusing story of the manner in which the animal fell before his rifle.

According to his interesting account of the exploit, he with two companions, was hunting in Warm Hollow, about a mile from Bush school house on Cheat river Tuesday afternoon. The chase was for the meek and lowly rabbit, but Mr. Stine was armed with a three-barrel gun, one of the barrels being filled and shooting a high-power cartridge. Early in the afternoon he came upon three bears, the dam and two cubs. He opened fire, and the first shot struck the old she-bear, but did not reach the vital spot, and she escaped. The second shot broke a front leg of one of the cubs, and the third went through the animal column of the same animal. The other two bears escaped. Dogs were used in chasing the wounded bear, but without success.

Mr. Stine says that the animals had evidently been driven from the fastness of Cheat mountain by the forest fires which had been raging for a week or more. Farmers in the vicinity have been complaining recently of the loss of sheep and pigs, and they believe that the killing of the half-grown cub explains the mystery.

The bear which is the prize of the local sportsman is a fine coat of fur, and is exceptionally fat. Mr. Stine is planning to serve bear steaks at his restaurant, and has had a tempting offer for the animal's fur coat.



GO TO CHURCH

Campaign by Two Men is Successfully Waged in Some Cities of State.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—E. M. Nichols and Harold Keats, who undertook several weeks ago a "go to church" campaign, which was to include the cities of the Ohio valley and all the towns along the Mississippi, have met with an overwhelming success, according to reports received here this week from the young men. Some time ago the young men started their campaign at Pittsburgh and stopped at all the towns along the Ohio valley. While in Wheeling, Moundsville, Parkersburg, Huntington and other cities, they were met by the clergy of the various towns, and all possible courtesy was shown them in their effort to advance the "go to church" movement. Their object was to exact a promise from each member of their audiences that he would go to church four consecutive Sundays. After that it was up to the pastor of the congregation in the district to hold them.

Both Mr. Keats and Mr. Nichols have arrived at Baton Rouge, where the young men addressed crowds in the moving picture theaters and on the street corners of the Louisiana capital city. They secured over a thousand pledges there, and altogether they have the promise of over 30,000 people to go to church for four consecutive Sundays. Saturday next at New Orleans, the campaign will be closed, but, according to information received here, the young men expect to conduct a vigorous campaign there and round out their trip in a blaze of glory.

Says the Gospel is Spreading in China

Head of the Peking Y. M. C. A. Declares that Confucianism is Passing.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 5.—Christianity is making steady progress in China, according to Robert R. Galley, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Peking, who is probably in as good a position to report on affairs in the new republic as any American today.

Mr. Galley has just arrived here to take part in the four-days' campaign among Philadelphia associations in behalf of George Gleason's work in Osaka, supported by local association men.

"In America people sometimes get the idea that because official ceremonies in China are still conducted under the old ritual, the new republic is fastened to Confucianism," he said. "This isn't the case at all. The ritual to them is a custom hallowed by long usage. Besides, the new China defeated the attempt to make Confucianism the state religion."

"Yuan Shi-kai, president of the republic, is very friendly toward the association. For years, when he was in Tientsin, he made annual contributions to the work, and this year he has raised his subscription to \$5,000 a year."

Mr. Galley, who was a Princeton football center and the choice of experts for the all-American eleven for three years, was general secretary at Tientsin for seven years and has been at Peking eight years. He weighs more than 300 pounds, stands head and shoulders above the average-sized man and Chinese speak of him reverently as "the handsome man in China." He will leave America on December 12 to return to Peking.

WOMAN, 50, SEES HER FATHER FOR THE FIRST TIME

Daughter Born after He Answered Call to Arms in '61 and He Just Came Back.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 5.—L. E. Walker, 72, a veteran of the civil war, has just met his daughter, Mrs. Ida Tennison, 48, of Tennison, Ind., and his granddaughter, Mrs. W. A. Sloane, 25, of Chicago for the first time in his life.

For many months Mrs. Tennison searched in vain for her father, and not until recently when she applied to the pension bureau at Washington was she able to trace him.

When Lincoln called for volunteers Walker enlisted in the Eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, serving through the war. When peace came, he settled in Indiana, where he married Miss Eleanor Hook in 1866. Shortly afterward the pair separated, and later the present Mrs. Tennison was born. The child was left motherless when young and became a ward. When grown up she married. Her husband died recently, leaving her with one child, who is Mrs. Sloane of Chicago.

AUTOMOBILE PROSPERITY NOT AFFECTED

Reports Indicate a Volume of Sales Far in Excess of Last Year.

Commenting on the talk of European war influence on business, automobile men assert that the effect has been small so far as the home market is concerned. Further, they see no reason whatever why it should affect the rush selling season opening with the first fine days of next spring.

Jasper, the well-known financial authority of Leslie's Weekly, says, "Reports from manufacturers and dealers all over the country indicate a volume of sales far in excess of that of the corresponding period of last year, some of these increases ranging as high as 200 to 300 per cent."

Leading manufacturers point to the uninterrupted prosperity of the industry through other periods of pessimism.

Even 1907 and 1908 showed a substantial increase in car sales. Failures, they assert, have been fewer in proportion to the capital engaged, than in any other industry.

Commodore William Livingstone, president of the Dime Savings Bank of Detroit, well presented the permanent solidity of the automobile market in his address to the American Bankers Association at Richmond.

"It is worthy to note," said he, "that at no time in twelve years has the industry as a whole taken a backward step, the records showing that each year an increasing number of cars has been made and sold. From less than a thousand cars in 1902, when the business may really be said to have begun, to 425,000 cars during the fiscal year of June 30, 1914, the latter having a total valuation of about \$425,000,000. Coupled with these figures are the products of the parts and accessory makers, with sales during the past twelve months running into big figures. Attention at this point is called to the fact that 47 per cent of the cost of an automobile is in the labor."

"While in the early days, the automobile was a luxury, it is now a necessity for a large proportion of among other utilities, like the telephone and telegraph, with a broadening field because of the increasing demand for commercial or freight-carrying power-driven vehicles. It must be appreciated that to the farmers, doctors and business men generally, the automobile is now a dependent part of their equipment for doing business."

RATHER DIE THAN CHANGE RESIDENCE WOULD WILKES-BARRE MAN AND HE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 5.—Rather than give up the house he has occupied several years, Charles Cregar, 54 years old, of East End, this city, slashed his left wrist with a knife and laid down on a couch to await death.

His wife found him when she got up and his condition was so critical from loss of blood that it is believed he cannot recover.

Recently the family decided to move to a new dwelling. From the time the decision was reached, Cregar has been despondent. All plans were complete for the removal, but they had to be postponed because of Cregar's attempt at suicide.

CONGRESSMEN PAY \$16,000 TAX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The income tax law caused the deduction of a total of \$61,000 from the salaries of representatives in Congress for the current year. The deductions have been made in the checks issued by Sergeant-at-Arms Gordon.

U. S. SOCIETY GIRL GARBED AS MEMBER OF CZAR'S COURT



Many interesting costumes were seen at the Russian festival recently held in New York for the benefit of the Russian war sufferers. One of the guests was Miss Marjorie Curtis, who appeared in the costume of a member of the Czar's court.

AVOID FOOLISH RISKS IS AUTO DRIVING RULE

RUSSIANS WOUNDED

Are Comparatively Few Considering the Great Magnitude of Operations.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

PETROGRAD, via London, Dec. 5.—The wounded on the Russian side, considering the magnitude of the operations, are comparatively few, according to officers of the medical service. Moreover, those whose wounds are not of the gravest character recover with great rapidity. This is due to three facts, the physicians say, the first being that the Russian troops have been excellently fed from the beginning of the war, the second that the Grand Duke is using the smallest possible forces at the actual front of the fighting line, and the third, that no alcohol is consumed by any of the soldiers. The hospitals are proving that the recuperative powers of the Russian wounded are now equal to the highest ever known, namely the figures reached in the case of the Turkish Moslems.

DAIRY CHARTER.

The Chicago Dairy Company, of Clarkburg, has been given incorporation papers by the secretary of state. The company is incorporated at \$5,000 and will do a wholesale and retail butter and dairy products trade.

WEST VIRGINIANS INDORSE H. OGDEN

As One for Appointment as a Member of Interstate Trade Commission.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Next week President Wilson is expected to tell the country who is to compose the interstate trade commission, this new fangled form of commission which the recent session of Congress hung on to the machinery of government. There are to be five members of it, and two of them have to be Republicans. For this that party may be thankful, for if the law were otherwise, they wouldn't have a look in on this quintette of plums. West Virginians are interested in the distribution of these jobs, because Judge Howard N. Ogden, of the Public Service Commission, may be designated as one of the two minority members. He has as good a chance as any Republican whose name has been presented to the president. He is endorsed by a long list of distinguished men, without confinement to partisan lines.

Many Indorsements.

Looking over the endorsements of Mr. Ogden at the department where they were filed by Senator Nathan Goff, one is impressed with the impressive, influential character of the recommendations of this distinguished West Virginian and highly valued state servant. Both Goff and Chilton, of his own state are for him. So are Sherman and Lewis, the senators from Illinois. Solicitor General Davis, Judge George W. Atkinson, all five members of West Virginia's highest court, all of the West Virginia congressmen, Judges Pritchard and Wood of the Circuit Court of Appeals (third district), Albert H. Putney, of the state department, and many others of equally high legal and political standing.

President Wilson has asked for facts about the legal career and character of Judge Ogden, which shows that he has been or is being seriously considered. Some of the things

To the City Men Who Drive Their Car in the Country Districts.

Many drivers accustomed to operate a motor vehicle in the cities are often compelled to run close and get used to a narrow margin. Consequently, when they drive into the country upon even the widest roads they continue the practice of running close, much to the annoyance of the country people, who are made nervous by the big machines rushing by them driving upon the roads, within a few inches.

While this taking a chance may seem safe to the city man, nevertheless it is liable to bring him disaster through the fright of the other fellow. There is constant complaint that some of the motor drivers are road hogs, and while it may be true that they do not intend to take more than their share, nevertheless they should realize that it is taking desperate chances to rush within a few inches of a green hand at the wheel.

There is another automobile chance that is witnessed almost daily in the larger cities and is absolutely contrary to law, namely, speeding past trolley cars which have just been brought to a stop. Frequently motor cars rush by without sounding any warning, much to the decided risk of passengers, who should be careful to see a clear road before alighting.

In fact this element of taking chances prevails in almost every automobile case which comes before the courts and is almost never absent from serious accidents. Indeed one of the 'don'ts' in the automobile code should be 'don't take foolish chances.'

which the president found out about this eminent native son of West Virginia is that he is fifty years and fit; that he is a thoroughly educated collegian and a lawyer of large experience; that he has been a teacher of and lecturer on law in standard universities; that he is a worker of capacity and ability; and that he is, in every way, equipped for the important post for which his friends have suggested him.

Others Considered.

The president has had many eminent men under the microscope for a place on the new commission. It may be that Mr. Ogden will not be appointed, but there is no grounds for saying that he will not be. It is all with the president. However, should the West Virginia man fall of the honor, the friends who, without any notion on his part, suggested his name, will feel that they stood sponsor for a worthy man; and that West Virginia is able to produce at any time, "the man for the occasion."

OLD SANTA CLAUS HAS TUBERCULOSIS.

On Christmas Eve little Dorothy, possessed of the whooping cough, was doing some fancy whooping for company that had come.

"Dorothy, dear," the mother said, "you must stop coughing, or Santa Claus won't come. If he hears you coughing he'll be afraid to come in."

"I should worry," Dorothy replied, showing full familiarity with modern expression. "He's got tuberculosis himself."

"Tuberculosis! Who told you Santa Claus had tuberculosis?"

"Oh, everybody knows that. Don't you buy tuberculosis stamps for him every Christmas?"

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